

Some History of Animal Science

Introduction

This history of the Department of Animal Science is planned to include dates for quick reference purposes. An attempt to use the chronology of names of people who participated in the early days, and, insofar as possible, include a sentence identity for each staff member. Courses as named and numbered in the University catalogs are mentioned but their content is not recorded. A description of the physical plant of Animal Husbandry is mentioned with its changes over the years. Activities and personal spice will be included in a mild way with the promise that the chief purpose is to arrive at what happened rather than limit ourselves to biography or just a cold list of data. What will be said will follow the precedence of the editor of the first fifty years of the University who attempted to write it "with malice toward none".

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It is interesting to discover that newspaper accounts, quoted the original Board of Trustees, as being divided into broad and narrow guage groups of thinkers. One State Journal report implied that if they were going to have a farmer's college, it should be located in an area such as Paulding or VanWert County where land was \$4.00 an acre and then raise bull calves, broomcorn, white beans at half of what it costs to raise them in Franklin County. It should be remembered that Dr. Norton Townshend was the President of the State Board of Agriculture at the time of the Land Grant Act who had trained for medicine in England and, subsequently this country. His home was Lorain County, Ohio and was the President of State Board of Agriculture by 1862. Dr. Townshend showed unusual interest in professions of life and was promoting education in Agriculture. The records indicate that steps were taken by the Board of Trustees to persuade Dr. Townshend to assume responsibility as

Professor of Agriculture. At that time it was not a college and it is interesting to quote a letter which he addressed to the President of the Board of Trustees, "I learned from the letter of June 24th, 1880, that I am expected to assume hereafter the management of the University Farm. This means that I am to determine the crop to be grown in each particular field and to devise and direct all experiments, that will impose upon me but little or no additional labor for since Mr. Thorne has been superintending all farm operations of importance and all experiments have been under my advice or direction. I am willing to be held responsible for what is done as well as for what is omitted." He spent 25 years of his life at this University as the first teacher of Agriculture.

The report of President Scott for the year ending November 15, 1892 says that Professor Thomas Forsyth Hunt assumed charge of all of Dr. Townshend's classes except one. Tact, vigor, and forbearance has marked Dr. Townshend's management of the Department, referring to the Department of Agriculture as it was known at that time. As Professor Hunt became Dean of the now named College of Agriculture, his interest in livestock and many other aspects of a growing new college caused Dean Hunt to recommend the appointment of Charles Sumner Plumb as Professor of Animal Husbandry, effective July 1, 1902.

Professor Plumb was a native of Massachusetts having graduated from the Massachusetts State University at Amherst. Professor Plumb's notable achievements up to the time of his coming to Ohio had been as a teacher, a judge of dairy cattle of national repute and author of a pioneer bulletin on alfalfa published by the Purdue Experiment Station. He had served, successively, as Director of the Experiment Stations of New York (Geneva), Tennessee and Indiana.

As a teacher he occupied an exalted niche in the esteem of his students and "he was an old student of mine" was Professor Plumb's way of referring with affection to a host of men prominent in the livestock field, who in turn revered his memory.

Being pre-eminently a teacher, the men chosen to staff the department were selected largely on this basis. Livestock research was nominally for the Experiment Station under separate personnel and the bond between the Animal Husbandry faculty at the University and the Station staff at Wooster was rather loose. The ninety mile trip between these Institutions imposed a serious transportation handicap in the days before the automobile that constituted a barrier to the development of joint or cooperative projects. Ohio is the only University to have its Experiment Station divorced from its Agricultural College and there are many disadvantages, as well as current advantages.

The Board of Trustees acted to establish and to name the Department of Animal Husbandry in 1903. Professor Plumb was named Chairman now that Professor Hunt had resigned and Professor H. C. Price became Dean of the College. The new department occupied one office and two classrooms in Townshend Hall. The laboratory was a room in the South basement where part of the space was elevated for chairs and the remaining two-thirds of the area was used for grooming, exhibiting, and studying live animals.

Mr. H. S. Arkell, a graduate of Ontario Agricultural College, served as Instructor during 1904 with Professor Plumb.

Dr. Carl W. Gay, a graduate of Iowa State College and a Veterinarian from Cornell University was called to be Professor Plumb's associate. It was then that W. H. Palmer was a graduate student in this teaching situation with Professor Plumb and Dr. Gay.

In the Spring of 1907, Dr. Gay resigned to accept the Professorship of Animal Husbandry at the University of Pennsylvania where he taught in the Veterinary College. F. R. Marshall succeeded him as a graduate from Iowa State College, who for a time had been employed at Texas Agriculture and Mechanical College. Dr. Gay will be identified more amply with the Administration of the Department beginning in 1920.

The Board of Trustees appropriated \$3,000. in 1902 in order that animals for teaching purposes might be purchased. This was followed with more money the succeeding year as student numbers increased and requirements were increased for both animals and facilities. In 1906 the State Legislature appropriated \$80,000. for the erection of a stock judging pavilion and a horse barn and a barn for cattle. These were completed and dedicated February 12th, 1908. They are and were the present parts of Ives Hall and the Industrial Arts Building. The third building was divided into parts for both Dairy and Beef cattle along with the appropriate silos. The latter building has now given way to the new Electronics Laboratory building which now stands on the same site since 1968.

In 1906, the services of David M. Fyffe were obtained and his title was Superintendent of Livestock. In 1907, Mr. R. H. Williams, from the University of Illinois, was employed as an assistant in the department to help with the added teaching load. He was succeeded in 1909 by Mr. R. L. Shields, a graduate of Ohio State University. In 1910, Mr. Henry W. Vaughn, an Ohio State graduate, was added to the instructional staff, at which time Mr. Shields transferred his services to the Extension Department and later moved on to Mississippi A & M College. Animal Husbandry responsibility in the Extension field was later carried by Mr. G. E. Story and Mr. H. E. Evans both natives and Ohio State University graduates.

In 1912, the instructional staff included the names of C. S. Plumb as Professor and Chairman; Frederick R. Marshall, Professor of Animal Husbandry; Henry W. Vaughn, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry; Freeman S. Jacoby, Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, Instructor in Poultry Husbandry; William H. Palmer, Winter Course Instructor; Clayton R. George, Student Assistant; Harry E. Evans, Assistant in Extension; David M. Fyffe, Superintendent of Livestock. The instructional equipment included the buildings, the herds and flocks, and the University Library. The buildings, already have been identified as completed in 1907 with appropriated money in the amount of \$80,000. The Livestock Pavilion as it was known had office space and classrooms on the second and third floor and the large Judging Pavilion which was a room 54 x 112 feet with a tanbark arena and chairs that were elevated. A series of large, wooden doors hung on overhead tracks provided an arrangement for dividing the room in three parts so that classes might be held simultaneously.

The Plumb Era

The catalogs in Professor Plumb's early years listed courses in addition to the three standbys that both Dr. Townshend and Dean Hunt taught. They were Livestock production, Breeds of livestock, and Principles of feeding animals. Reference was made in the 1903 bulletin of Professor Plumb starting a money subscription among farmers of Ohio to erect a building for sheep. He proposed that the barn be named after the late Seth Adams. An aerial view of the campus in 1921 shows a barn, presumably a combination for sheep and hogs, located just West of the present day Botany Zoology and Campbell Hall. No evidence is found to indicate that the original idea was completed with subscribed money. The fund was deposited with the State Treasurer to bear interest which supports the Seth Adams Scholarship.

Professor Plumb's report in 1910 indicated that the herds and flocks were in the best condition in the history of the department. There were twenty-five horses, a hundred hogs, fifty sheep, and seventy-five cattle. The breeds were listed as Percheron, Clydesdale, Hackneys, Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys, Ayrshire, Kerry, Devon, Red Poll, Shorthorn, Angus, Hereford, Berkshire, Duroc, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Southdown, Shropshire, Cotswold, and Merino.

Enrollment in Agriculture was listed for 1909 as 475, 1910 was 665, 1911 - 919, 1912 was 1,046 and 1913 was 1,234. Staff names that appeared in the Directory indicated that Professor Plumb had turned the Poultry course teaching over to F. S. Jacoby, who was the first full time instructor. New poultry buildings were completed on the West bank of the Olentangy River on what appears to have been called the Delaware Pike across from what is commonly known as the Fyffe Residence at 2000 Olentangy River Road. D.J. Kays is listed as Instructor; William Hislip as an Assistant; Gilbert Gusler, an Assistant; D. M. Fyffe, Superintendent of Livestock; D. E. Carmichael, J. W. Hammond, and O. H. Pollock as Assistants to teach the "winter course".

The original courses as mentioned earlier had been supported with reorganization and additions to include types and classes of cattle and sheep, horses and swine, breeds of horses and sheep, breeds of cattle and swine. Breeding, Principals of breeding, Animal conformation and judging, Livestock management, Horse training, Harness and vehicles, Meat and meat products, Livestock markets and commerce. The latter two were first taught by Professor Plumb.

The 1914 catalog bears the following quotation: "The most valuable asset in the University is the scholar and teacher". It is hoped that someday Ohio State University will have courage to put supreme emphasis upon men who will be noted as scholars and teachers and thus elevate the position of Professor

to its rightful place. The 1915 June Faculty list included new names such as: Assistant Professors J. S. Coffey, S. M. Salisbury, Instructor Tom Stone, Assistant L. P. McCann, Student assistant, C. T. Conklin, Superintendent D. M. Fyffe, Groom Robert Watson, Shepherd William Franklin, Hog Herdsman Dan Swisher, Workhorse Barn Caretaker Leroy Wilson.

In June 1918 Dean Vivian's letter to the President indicated that the College of Agriculture had suffered from war time - that the enrollment had been reduced from the previous year by half. The College of Agriculture had excused all students who were in good standing on April 1, 1918, and they would be allowed half a semester's credit for the work to date. In President Thompson's correspondence, it is observed that the College of Agriculture enrollment stepped up considerably the second semester which was the beginning of 1919. Land had been acquired which was identified as Northwest of the present holdings which provided additional barn space for livestock and acres on which to produce more feed for horses and cattle (The Hess Farm). Dean Vivian's letter pointed out to President Thompson that work on the farm was seriously handicapped by lack of sufficient horsepower and adequate machinery. The College has never owned a tractor nor a truck suitable for transferring heavy loads for our farming operations. They are now so far away from the campus proper that much time is lost from travelling from the horse barn to the fields. The original 1916 reference of the possible yielding of products and livestock fields immediately West of the barns were about to be assigned for the new structure - the Ohio Stadium.

The President began searching for a department head immediately upon receiving Professor Plumb's letter of resignation. It is interesting to note that when Professor Plumb proposed retirement, he was approaching 60 years of

age and thought that a younger man should have the responsibility for planning the new barns and new location of the department but he preferred to continue teaching and writing. A record shows in one of the Trustee's meetings that they complimented Professor Plumb and directed the President to find \$500 to raise his pay as they accepted his resignation as Chairman.

Dean Vivian negotiated with Dr. Carl W. Gay, then Chairman of Animal Husbandry at the University of Minnesota. He accepted Dr. Gay's proposal which was \$500 higher than President Thompson could see clear to promise. After an exchange of several telegrams, Dr. Gay accepted the position with the promise that his salary would be raised to \$6500 as soon as possible. Since Dr. Gay's resignation from the Department in 1907 - he had been Chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Pennsylvania University, near Philadelphia and moved from there to similar responsibility in the Animal Industry Division at Minnesota. He returned to Columbus with his family and assumed responsibility in July 1, 1920.

1920 - Dr. Carl W. Gay

Early prestige was gained by the Animal Husbandry Department as a result of the publication in 1906 by Ginn & Co. of Professor Plumb's book entitled "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals". This work became quite universally adopted as a college text and was translated into foreign languages. When Types and Market Classes written by Henry W. Vaughan was published by R. G. Adams & Co. (Colonel Frank Long) of Columbus in 1915, Professor Plumb's book was gradually superseded. Types and Market Classes so dominated this field for twenty-five years that it ran through eighteen editions. The broad acceptance of these two books did much to advance the standing of the Department in which both authors were faculty members.

The first noteworthy research in the Animal Husbandry Department was by Doctors E. E. Heizer and T. Scott Sutton, the first faculty members to attain Doctor's Degrees. Until Dr. Heizer was called to Wisconsin to head up all dairy work in that greatest dairy state, the close working relationship that existed between these two men was productive of many important data in bio-chemistry and genetics.

D. J. Kays came to Ohio from the University of Illinois in 1913 to take over the Department while Professor Plumb spent a Sabbatical year abroad. The following year Mr. Kays induced his friend and college mate, Joel S. Coffey, to follow him to Ohio. These two men comprised a teaching team that won student approval and contributed much to the strong position the Animal Husbandry at Ohio State has enjoyed in the teaching area.

As long as the dairy production work was in the Animal Husbandry Department, it was directed by Schuyler M. Salisbury who took it from C. T. Conklin when he became Secretary of the American Ayrshire Breeders Association.

College instruction in meats was initiated by Andrew Boss and D. A. Gaumnitz at the University of Minnesota, and Ohio was one of the first to follow their lead in developing instruction in meats featuring, most logically, the carcass as the ultimate in cattle, hog and sheep production. Contrast of the primitive facilities with which this work was begun at Ohio, with the ultra modern facilities for processing and teaching meats as provided in this Animal Science 1960 Building, give striking evidence of the progress and importance in this field in the past fifty years. Clifford Conklin, an Ohio graduate and an inspiring teacher, set up the first courses which he offered in addition to his regular dairy production responsibilities. Until the completion of Plumb Hall, slaughtering was done in the autopsy room of the Veterinary Clinic while carcasses were hung in refrigerators in the basement of H & F Building. Transportation of the hot carcasses was a real problem. Since the meat was sold in carcass to the Ohio Union the cutting was done there.

Many of the foregoing comments have been gleaned from a publication entitled "Sixty Significant Years" of the Department at Ohio State in which Dr. Gay was most helpful in composing some of the personnel appraisals.

In 1922, Dr. Gay reported that the five new barns for livestock West of the Olentangy River were under construction and making good progress. Before they were completed however, labor problems entered into the contractor's management and it appears that both the hog and beef barns were finished with so-called "scab" labor. The classroom office building with the arena, later to be known as Plumb Hall, was not completed until 1925. All this building program began while Professor Plumb was Chairman. It was made to become reality as one of the major investments of time for the then new Department Chairman, Dr. Gay. It should be noted that he came back to Ohio as a horse-man having been the author of "Productive Horse Husbandry" while at the University of Pennsylvania. While horses were his first love, he saw no reason to disrupt the ongoing program that Professor Kays had started with horses at Ohio State. Dr. Gay preferred to be the Department Chairman and take some of the teaching responsibilities that others were not interested in, therefore, he taught the Beef Production course along with the Animal Breeding work. He encouraged Professor Kays to keep up his enthusiasm for training judging teams and it is on record that the 1922 team won the Intercollegiate Contest at Chicago. A student whose name is not recorded with the present sources of information was high man in the National Swine Contest at Peoria, Illinois. The Swine Team was coached by J. S. Coffey. These winnings stimulated the request of the State Board of Agriculture under the direction of Norman Shaw for a ruling by the Legislature to permit the Department to use any State Fair premium money winnings to be invested in travel expenses for

livestock judging team participants who were sponsored by the Department.

There is underway a compilation of all the participants names and their winnings in the Intercollegiate activities by years. Also the students had been very active in a show participation called Little International. Prior to this they had sponsored just a horse show which was held in the environs of Mirror Lake and the Columbus horsemen brought their animals for competition at the University. There was pressure exerted from Chicago - membership of the Saddle and Sirloin Club - that the student organization ought to use another name so as not to compete with the stockyards club. Professor Plumb contended that they had used Saddle and Sirloin Club at Purdue and Ohio first therefore he saw no reason to acquiesce the use of the name.

Under the heading of business management and department promotion it might be observed that the University sponsored a "view" herd with which Professors C. T. Conklin and Paul Gerlaugh were particularly active. It was transported by railroad car and exhibited consecutively at twelve county fairs in Ohio. The theme was to promote more efficient beef production in Ohio. Somewhat ironically in the same period, President Thompson's report of the University Farm included a decision that Animal Husbandry would use pasture fields and care for their animals - that the Farm Department should raise the feed, deliver it to the respective barns to be used. He added the observation that the animal husbandry folks were not neat managers of fields and crop production. The 1924-25 report includes the cost of the five new barns at \$100,000. - the Animal Husbandry building \$185,000. He also intimates that the appropriation for livestock purchase had been stabilized at \$3,000. annually for the period 1909 - 1926. A judging school was held in the new building's arena for men who were eager to judge at county fairs. Eighty men

enrolled in this first effort of two days duration. When the new barns were occupied - the livestock inventory showed 31 horses, 171 cattle, 108 sheep including 1 Cheviot and 1 tailless sheep, and 222 swine. The 150 acre Waterman farm was purchased and was declared to be area where many land improvements would lead to more appreciation in the years to come. This was developed into the commercial feeding center as well as the center of farm operations which is now the site opposite the University College, North of Lane Avenue. The Department's winnings at State Fair and sales at private treaty are enumerated on pages 21 - 25 in the 1926 annual report.

People Make History

The 1925 University Directory listed staff members as: Dr. C. W. Gay, Professor and Chairman; D. J. Kays, Professor; J. S. Coffey, Associate Professor; C. S. Plumb, Professor Emeritus; D. M. Fyffe, Superintendent of Livestock. J. W. Wuichet, a graduate of Ohio State University and a native of Montgomery County, was named the first Swine Extension Specialist in Ohio. The following year Paul Gerlaugh returned from Penn State with a Masters Degree and began doing Beef Cattle Extension work. The next year J. G. Bates name was added to the roster as an Assistant. Then in 1923, D. D. Dodds was a graduate assistant and S. M. Salisbury was added to the staff as an Extension Specialist presumably to do dairy production work. Lawrence A. Kauffman became Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry Extension in 1924. This was the beginning of Sheep Extension work and sequel to some of Professor Plumb's many efforts. In 1928, L. P. McCann was appointed Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry to succeed Gerlaugh as Beef Cattle Extension Specialist. Gerlaugh, who had also been Instructor for meat courses, was elected to become Chief of the Animal Industry Division at the Experiment Station. He was

succeeding Dr. G. Bohstedt and really began the departmental association between Animal Husbandry at the University and the research staff at Wooster. Other names on the staff included: Walter R. Krill, an Assistant; Paul Jackson, Dairy Herdsman to be succeeded by John Thompson; William Franklin, Shepherd; Robert Watson, Groom and Cecil Koger in charge of the swine herd. The catalog listed the courses by a relatively new set of numbers to fit with the quarter plan offering. Their titles were:

- 401 - Elementary Livestock Judging
- 402 - Feeding Livestock
- 403 - Types and Breed History
- 407 - Selection and Cutting of Meat
- 601 - Horse Production and Management
- 602 - Beef Production and Management
- 603 - Swine Production and Management
- 604 - Dairy Production and Management
- 605 - Sheep Production and Management
- 606 - Advanced Livestock Judging
- 607 - Meat and Meat Products
- 608 - Livestock Markets and Marketing
- 609 - Animal Breeding
- 701 - Special Problems

and 801 was listed for the first time as graduate credit. Presumably it was entitled, "Animal Nutrition". In 1929, Professor F. H. Helmreich had been appointed as the man to lead the meat work and teach the marketing course. He came to Ohio State by way of South Dakota from Iowa State University. E. E. Heizer was a graduate instructor working on an advanced degree. George

Robb was beef cattle herdsman and L. M. Stone joined the staff as a graduate assistant after having some retail market experience since graduation from Ohio State. There were two more graduate assistants. In 1930 namely, James Grandstaff and Frank Peairs. Robert O. Roth had finished a Masters Degree majoring in meat in 1932. He succeeded Professor Helmreich who took a near Vice President's job with Armour and Company in Chicago, Illinois. L. M. Stone was about to finish a Masters Degree in 1932 when L. G. Brubaker and Lawrence E. Kunkle were listed as graduate assistants.

1932 Depression Strikes

The economic situation affected the State of Ohio, particularly as evidenced by the personality ^{qu}fr~~ied~~ between Governor Martin L. Davey and President George W. Rightmire. It was obvious that University salaries would be shrunk as a result of this withdrawal of appropriated monies. The University administration proceeded by appointing a Kline ^{ein} committee to study the entire organization of all the colleges. The Department of Animal Husbandry was advised and presumably directed to reduce its staff by 10% in number and evidently salaries were lowered about 8%. The real results of the Kline ^{ein} committee's report showed in reduction of courses from 5 to 3 hours credit and in some instances offering courses alternate years. The staff held together with the exception of Mr. R. O. Roth who took a job with the National Live Stock and Meat Board in the Autumn Quarter of 1933 at which time L. E. Kunkle was promoted to Assistant to carry on the Meat Laboratory Campus service and teach the laboratory portions of the courses. Dr. Gay carried the lecture work in all meat courses for the year. In spite of all the reductions, there was growth in one ironical situation when Dean Cunningham assigned Professor T. H. Langlois who was really the Professor of

Aquatic Life and Research at the Stone Laboratory at Lake Erie to the staff of Animal Husbandry; however, his salary came from other sources and did not strain the Animal Husbandry Department beyond an office door name plate. Both Herdsmen Koger and Robb accepted employment in other places and were replaced by A. W. Jordan for swine and J. B. McCorkle for beef cattle. Other names who appeared in the Department's employee list included: Roger Denny as Dairy Herdsman; R. A. Garrett, Cecil Bayes as helper; W. C. Dillon, Assistant Groom; Alvin McAdow, truck driver; Paul Good, Assistant Swine Herdsman. In 1939, H. M. Barnes was appointed as a student laborer - swine barn. The following July, Dr. Sutton was made Assistant Professor; Graydon Brandt and L. E. Kunkle, Instructors; Melvin Hazaleus and Samuel L. Hansard, graduate assistants.

At this time (1939), Dr. Gay wrote Dean Cunningham and Acting President McPherson with the proposition that he resign the Chairmanship of the Department because he felt the best interests of the University, the College and the Department could be served. He preferred to leave the responsibility of management to a successor while he might continue as a teacher. Each of the staff received a copy of his letter so that we were all informed simultaneously and typical of Dr. Gay, who had an uncanny ability to bear the brunt when others would have shirked. It was his Iowa room-mate, Col. Edward Wentworth, who made the statement that Dr. Gay was a prince of a gentleman - the kind of a man who would rather take a beating himself than to see the fellow get it that really deserved it. He had twenty consecutive years of active Chairmanship for Animal Husbandry. He observed many of the changes and helped to affect much of the University's physical plant, especially for the Department. He also was a most judicious Chairman when it came to handling personalities and living with associates.

Kays Became Chairman in 1940

D. J. Kays was chosen successor to Dr. Gay and immediately sought a successor to take his responsibility for sheep production and management. The Second World War had its direct effects upon the University and the Department. In spite of all the student problems, Professor Kays was very adamant in trying to manage the Department in a businesslike manner. From his point of view, efficiency was one of the criteria except that he felt that dollars were made to be spent for worthy causes and fought for as much perfection in inventory of animals and equipment that were as nearly perfect as times would permit. He defended his staff - in fact he should have some credit especially for keeping the services of T. S. Sutton when both the Institute of Nutrition at Cornell and the Nutrition Division at the University of Minnesota desired to have Dr. Sutton's personal service. The outcome of course, was the formation of an Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology at Ohio State which Professor Kays sanctioned with the Dean of the Graduate School and then President Bevis. As a result, Dr. Sutton became Director of that organization and continued teaching the nutrition work in the Department. It should also be noted that in 1944, Drs. R. M. Bethke and W. E. Krauss were named Professor - Research in the Department.

H. R. Purdy was appointed Instructor July 1, 1945 and assigned to the Meat Laboratory. In 1946, he assumed the responsibilities of the beef cattle and at that time Professor Kays relinquished the duty of coaching the livestock team to Mr. Purdy.

During the war years, students were obviously reduced in number. The Meat Laboratory continued to serve and was obliged to provide product for the dormitory kitchens who were responsible for the men under the ASTP Program who

were housed on campus and fed in the dining rooms. Plans included short courses for returning veterans as well as the possibilities of men returning with GI Bill credits so the Department began to make plans for what proved to be a bulge in enrollment. Courses for managers of frozen food lockers were planned and taught with other interested departments on a short term basis. The services of Harold E. Shively and Vern R. Cahill were requested and obtained for the beginnings of that work in addition to all the other things that were the responsibility of the Meat Laboratory. It was in 1948 that Dean L. L. Rummell was appointed to succeed John F. Cunningham as Dean of Agriculture and Director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. In fairness to Professor Kays, it might be said that he disagreed with many of the Dean's actions or lack of action in administration, but after Dean Rummell came on, it became apparent that we hadn't seen anything yet. Unfortunately the two men were strong-willed and with the Dean's staff which included continuation of C. S. Hutchison's Associateship, he brought in W. W. Wood as Junior Dean and J. D. Bragg as Administrative Secretary. Mr. Rummell and Mr. Bragg did not do things to please Professor Kays in many instances and as a result Professor Kays sent a letter of resignation to President Bevis who returned it with the notation that "you can help me most by staying on the job." Poor health and possibly for other reasons Professor Kays resigned the Chairmanship in 1951 at which time he was succeeded by then Assistant Dean T. S. Sutton who had spent time as Chairman of Agricultural Biochemistry after resigning from the staff of Animal Husbandry. Professor Raymond W. Pifer had been appointed to carry the teaching responsibility for Feeds and Feeding and the swine herd following Professor Coffey's death. Pifer also supported Kauffman in the freshman course teaching which had become a very popularly scheduled course.

The Sutton Era

Dean Rummell's search for a successor to Professor Kays was wide and impressive. In final analysis the staff did not agree with any of the visitors and preferred to Vote for T. S. Sutton, their former colleague, to become the Chairman of the Department. Dean Rummell acquiesced in spite of the fact that he didn't have complete service from Dr. Sutton in the Dean's office. He was appointed Chairman and the Department included the staff at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. T. S. Sutton tried to carry out many of the ambitions that had been proposed as good for the Department. Dr. Gay's identity of Sutton as a Chairman is very accurate. He found himself serving two masters and sometimes the many voices of the purebred livestock people sent Sutton to his office with mixed emotions. It was in this period that Pifer resigned and became Secretary of the Ohio Angus Association. Paul Gerlaugh succeeded R. M. Bethke as interim Chairman of Animal Industry at Wooster only to be caught in a health problem that took his life in August of 1951. Associate Professor L. K. Bear took an appointment with the Eastern Order Buying Company which left an opening in Sheep Extension. In spite of the precarious situation that existed at the time, Dr. Sutton moved ahead to fill vacancies in the staff, of course with the full support of the Dean's office. Dr. Sutton - Assistant Dean - was able to obtain the services of Dr. A. L. Moxon, a trained biochemist interested in animal nutrition to be Associate Chairman with responsibility for the Experiment Station office. T. S. Sutton requested the change in name to "Animal Science Department" which brought on a proposal from Dean Rummell to change the names to Dairy Science and Poultry Science. Staff members who Dr. Sutton recruited have proven to be faithful, loyal colleagues

over the years. W. J. Tyznik who had just gained his PhD in Nutrition at Wisconsin succeeded in being responsible for the Feeds and Feeding course and ultimately has grown into the Animal Nutrition teaching niche with unparalleled popularity among students. The instructors at this time included the names of H. M. Barnes, Extension; Vern R. Cahill, Meat; H. R. Purdy, Beef and R. J. Deans, Meat. Dean Hodge, Purdue, came as a graduate student. In 1952, with Professor Coffey's death and Pifer's resignation, Dr. Sutton had made a choice of R. F. Wilson to succeed in the responsibility for the swine division and some freshman teaching responsibility. H. S. Teague became successor to W. L. Robinson, in charge of swine research at the Experiment Station and Ralph Grimshaw was employed to succeed L. K. Bear as Sheep Extension Specialist. Thomas Merritt was appointed as a graduate to assist with judging team coaching and to be responsible for the horse section. V. R. Cahill was encouraged very strongly to do graduate work toward completing a PhD Degree and continue as an Instructor in the Meat Laboratory section. J. H. Cline's name appeared as the graduate assistant. Time has proven that Dr. Sutton did an uncanny job of attracting people who were capable and willing to work together. Professor Kays was deceased in 1956. Dr. Gay was listed as Professor Emeritus and A. L. Moxon was the Associate Chairman. L. A. Kauffman and L. E. Kunkle were listed as Professors.

L. A. Kauffman is Chairman

Dr. Sutton chose to accept the leadership of the University Staff team to go to India in 1955. The Sutton decision to resign prompted a meeting by Dean Rummell with the entire staff to choose a Chairman. In light of the previous experience when it took so long to make such a decision two of the

Professors, Kunkle and Bell, without any prompting, because we were called together without any warning, volunteered to move and second the nomination of L. A. Kauffman, our fellow co-worker. After a very brief period of time, he was recommended to the Board of Trustees to become Chairman. This of course added more burdens to a man whose health was in jeopardy but he handled the situation very well by finding in George R. Johnson the successor to be responsible for the sheep work and also to help teach freshman students. It was in 1955 that the staff promotions included the addition of Associate Professor Johnson, W. J. Tyznik and Ralph Grimshaw. Assistant Professors were Vern R. Cahill, who at that time had long passed the earning of his PhD, and Howard S. Teague and H. M. Barnes. Tom L. Merritt and George R. Wilson were Instructors. Wilson incidentally had been propositioned by Dr. Sutton while on a County Extension job in Butler County. He was carrying the responsibility for the beef section since Mr. Purdy had moved to Pennsylvania State University.

Professor Kauffman found Dr. Moxon a very amiable and most helpful associate because of his wide interest in reading research papers, his own research experience and ability to carry the routine accounting for projects and assignment of duties to the research group. Professor Kauffman found himself repeating many of the experiences that Dr. Gay had encountered namely with the responsibility of encouraging more men to do graduate work and planning and promoting a new building for the home of the Department. The original plan to make an addition to the then used Plumb Hall where the Department of Dairy Science "Production" was being housed since the reorganization of the beginnings of the Rummell Deanship. This idea was abandoned in favor of bequeathing Plumb Hall to Dairy Production and to build a new building for Animal Science. These

plans took form and were well along when a staff meeting was called by the Chairman in which he reported the advice from his physician that life was drawing to a close and that his future should be relieved of as much responsibility as possible; therefore, he should relinquish his responsibility as our Chairman.

In a short time, Dean Rummell promoted George R. Johnson to be his successor and Professor Kauffman continued to teach and carry on the regular duties having shared much of the building plan and its many questions with L. E. Kunkle who was primarily responsible for the Meat Laboratory portion of the new physical plant.

Dr. G. R. Johnson learned fast and with his many experiences in working with people, gained the confidence of a lot of the Alumni as well as associates with whom he now works. He edited the following quotation which has been included in the publication referred to as "Sixty Significant Years".

Our Purpose in 1961

"The Field of Animal Science encompasses selection, breeding, management, marketing and processing of livestock and livestock products. Three study programs are available to the undergraduate students majoring in Animal Science. The Agricultural Program provides a broad preparation in livestock production. Emphasis is placed on management, breeding, nutrition, and selection including live animal and carcass evaluation. Students selecting the Agricultural Industries Program are interested in the business aspects of the livestock industry. Students such as prospective graduate students who wish to receive a broad training in the fundamental biological and physical sciences, select the Agricultural Science Program.

Areas of specialization for Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy graduate degrees include Animal Nutrition, Animal Breeding, Livestock Production, and Meat Technology. Course work is taken at the Ohio State University, but many Animal Science graduate students especially at the Doctor of Philosophy level, conduct their research at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Staff members located at Wooster spend considerable time training graduate students.

Most of the Animal Science research work will continue to be centered at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Meat research, however, will be centered in the new building. The new facilities will make it possible to expand research in all areas in a coordinated program with the Experiment Station at Wooster.

Laboratories available to the Department for the first time include meat research, nutrition and physiology. Other major facilities that will be used by the more than 1,000 students each year are classrooms, conference and seminar rooms, 240 seat livestock arena, management laboratory and a complete meat processing plant (dressing, chilling, and aging, cutting, curing and smoking, sausage manufacture, freezing). Greater emphasis must be placed on carcass evaluation in Teaching, Research and Extension Programs.

The offices of the Extension Service Livestock Specialists will be the operation center for livestock improvement programs reaching growers throughout the State."

The administration including the University planning office had decided in 1958 with the location of the new Animal Science Building that the barns would be removed to a new site and that animals would be transported for class use in favor of having them closer to the source of feed and its storage spaces. It has taken 12 years to have money appropriated with which to do this relocation; however, there are barns located on University owned land in the vicinity of Waterman Farm and the Don Scott Airport where segments of the herds and flocks are currently housed. The Quarter Horses are still occupying the original artillery barn since the previous barn was the first to be removed in order to make space for the site of the Agricultural Administration Building. Chairman Johnson and his associates are now confronted with third location of space and buildings for the Animal Science inventory of livestock.

Barn Staff The Last Quarter Century

Sheep - Mr. William Franklin who had served the Department as shepherd for eighteen years retired in 1946 and his duties were assumed by Carroll Shaffner. In 1950, Mr. Shaffner chose to move to Pennsylvania State University as Shepherd and Mr. James Cretcher assumed these duties briefly during 1950. Mr. John K. Judy was hired as shepherd June 1, 1951 and served in this capacity until he was promoted to the teaching staff January 1, 1958. Mr. Robert Smith, a student who had been serving as assistant shepherd moved up to shepherd from 1958 through 1963. In December of 1964, Mr. Ronald Guenther became shepherd and is presently serving in this position.

Swine - Mr. Arthur W. Jordan was appointed as Swine Herdsman October 1936. He was succeeded in 1963 by Harold E. DeLong, a job which he presently holds.

Cattle - Mr. J. B. McCorkle who had served as beef cattle herdsman from the mid-thirties, resigned in 1945 to accept the position as Secretary of the Ohio Angus Association. During the ten year period of 1945-55, there was no full time beef herdsman. H. R. Purdy served as a Faculty member in charge of beef cattle and also attended to the herdman's responsibilities utilizing the services of a series of experienced upperclassmen. July 1, 1955, Mr. Curtis E. Balthaser was hired to fill the full time herdsman position and still serves in this capacity.

Horses - Mr. Robert Watson having served as groom for forty-two years retired in 1953. His replacement was Mr. Thomas L. Lockwood who was employed to assume these responsibilities at that time.

A new kind of livestock project began with the Swine Evaluation Station in 1954. This extension endeavor, supervised by W. H. Bruner, tested feed-lot performance and carcass merit and helped Ohio swine breeders to select superior lines of breeding stock. Technical assistants during this period were Charles Calhoun, James Gilliland and John Cleaver.

The Johnson staff has had a recent change that is worthy of mention; however, it affects primarily the Wooster Research group. When Orville Bentley resigned to return to the University of South Dakota as Dean of the College of Agriculture - the most recent personnel addition to the staff by the late Paul Gerlaugh - Dr. Sutton was confronted with the task of finding a beef cattle man to take charge of the research work there. E. W. Klosterman was the person selected who had had his advanced training at Cornell and returned to South Dakota for a staff assignment. Earle W. Klosterman proved to be a very capable research person and an unparalleled writer when it came to assembling data and stating it in a very concise manner. This virtue has

distinguished him to the point where he was chosen as Dr. Moxon's successor to Dr. Johnson in an Acting position when Moxon first went to Brazil. In 1968, when Dr. Moxon chose to return to Brazil, it seemed only fair to replace him and Klosterman was chosen and accepted the responsibility as Associate Chairman. His services are respected and much appreciated by the Staff, the College and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center administration.

The 1970 Program

Currently the Departments of Animal Science, Dairy Science and Poultry Science offer interdepartmental courses in nutrition, genetics, and physiology. Research is strengthened by more support of graduate student credit courses. The extension work is led by specialists in each of the divisions including meat. These men cooperate with the area leaders in the state who organize schools sometimes called short courses. A contract with the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with Preventive Medicine of the Veterinary College, has been effected to train Meat Inspectors from all parts of the country, who are assigned to Ohio State for five week periods.

The Department of Animal Science anticipates the completion of the building program to care for the cattle, hogs, sheep and horses which will support the classroom and laboratory teaching in the present Animal Science Building.